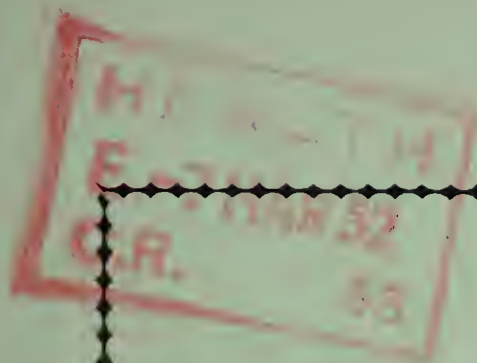


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UTTOXETER
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE YEAR 1950



JANUARY, 1952

ANNUAL REPORT

Council Offices,
Holly Dene,
High Street,
Uttoxeter, Staffs.,
January, 1952.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Uttoxeter Urban District Council.

Mr Chairman, Mrs. Hill and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Uttoxeter Urban District for the year 1950.

This report is prepared on the lines indicated by the Ministry of Health Circular 112/50 (England) dated the 6th December, 1950

Vital Statistics.

In the Uttoxeter Urban District the birth rate, 13.9 per 1,000 estimated population, although lower than the birth rate in your district during 1949, 16.53 per 1,000 estimated population, and lower than the average rate of the six previous years, 20.50 per 1,000 estimated population, was lower than the birth rate of 15.8 per 1,000 population with regard to the country as a whole. On the other hand, the death rate for your district during 1950, 12.41 per 1,000 estimated population, although higher than the death rate for 1949, which was 11.82 per 1,000, was higher than the death rate, 11.6 per 1,000 population for England and Wales.

The Infantile Mortality Rate of 17.6 per 1,000 live births and the Stillbirth Rate of 0.4 per 1,000 estimated population with respect to your district were both lower than the same rates for 1949, which were 24.39 per 1,000 live births and 0.53 estimated population, and lower than the rate for infantile mortality for the country as a whole, which was in 1950 29.8 per 1,000 live births.

The stillbirth rate in your district, which is 0.4 per 1,000 of estimated population, is higher than the rate for the country as a whole, which is 0.37 per 1,000 of the estimated population, but it is lower than the stillbirth rate for 1949, which was 0.5.

During the year 48 babies were vaccinated—42.4% of the babies born that year were vaccinated.

113 babies were born during 1950—67 were born at their own homes and 46 in Maternity Homes outside your area, mainly at Ashbourne Maternity Home.

17 adults were re-vaccinated during 1950.

Housing.

Since the end of the War, this Council has erected 144 houses, and a further 74 are in course of erection. The number of houses constructed by this Council for aged people before the War and since are 18 and 4. The number of houses built and under construction during the year is recorded in the body of this report.

In general the Council's policy has been to house as many married couples with children who are lodgers, as possible, and to re-house those living in accommodation which falls below modern housing standards.

Water Supply.

In the section entitled "Supplementary Water Scheme," I have given a brief resume of the position in 1950.

Conclusion.

I personally record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their kindness to me since I became the Medical Officer of Health, and to all the officials of the Council who gave me their support and help in compiling this Annual Report.

Dr. Cameron left in February, 1950, and I commenced on the 2nd October, 1950.

On behalf of Dr. Cameron, I record his thanks and appreciation to the Chairman, Members and to all the officials of the Urban Council.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Hill and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. W. M. BATTERSBY.

Health and Highways Committee, 1950.

Chairman—

COUNCILLOR A. O. DAVIES.

Members—

Coun. W. Clarke	Coun. J. R. Oddie, M.B., Ch.B.
„ J. R. Deaville	„ W. Preston (from May, 1950)
„ G. Elliott, J.P.	„ W. Rushton
„ S. H. Elkes, J.P.	„ S. C. Ridout
„ A. J. Fryer, J.P.	„ B. Snart (retired May, 1950)
„ Mrs. M. A. Hill	„ C. J. Tunncliffe
„ S. L. Lunnun	„ P. Warburton (from May, 1950)
„ (retired May, 1950)	
„ F. M. Mellor, F.R.G.S.	
„ G. J. W. Mosley, J.P.	

Medical Officer of Health.

A. D. C. S. CAMERON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(Left February, 1950).

February, 1950, to October, 1950, Interim Medical Officer
of Health—Dr. Herbert, of Uttoxeter.

Sanitary Inspector.

S. S. PROUD, M.I.Mun.E., A.R.I.C.S., Cert. R.S.I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1950.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area	(Acres)	3,351
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population (Mid 1950)		7,330
Number of Inhabited Houses at the end of 1950 according to Rate Books		2,201
Rateable Value		£38,120
Sum represented by the product of 1d. rate	£144 16s. 8d.	
Number of persons per acre		2.12
Number of houses per acre		0.65
Average number of persons per house		3.33

The Urban District Council of Uttoxeter consists of a prosperous country town which, by reason of its central position, is called on to provide the marketing, shopping and other facilities for the large agricultural, and more especially, dairying countryside which surrounds it. There is, therefore, in your district, an important Cattle Market, and each week a large open air produce market is set up in the Market Square of the town. These markets

are well attended so that there is an influx of numerous people into your district on market days, and to a lesser extent, on Saturdays.

Your district contains four large secondary schools, and as educational policy has been to centralise this stage of education, an increasing number of scholars are brought into town by 'bus on each school day.

In Uttoxeter there is no Nursery School. I feel the provision of a Nursery School would be an asset and would be appreciated by the mothers of children from 3 years to 5 years. I feel a school for about 100 children could easily be filled, if a suitable site could be found.

In the town there are 514 children between 2 and under 5—			
2 to 3 years	.....	.....	186
3 to 5 years	.....	.....	328
			<hr/>
			514
			<hr/>

In addition to an extensive agricultural implement factory, there are situated in your District a large and up-to-date biscuit factory, an important manufacturing dairy, a laundry and a gas works, all of which provide for most of the male and female labour in your district and also to some extent, a corset factory.

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Live Births.	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	57	50	107
Illegitimate	3	3	6
			<hr/>
			60
			53
			<hr/>
			113

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population			13.9
Stillbirths.	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	—	3	3
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			25.8
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 estimated population			0.40

Deaths.	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total</i>
	48	43	91
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population			12.41
Death from Puerperal Causes			Nil

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	2	—	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age.

All infants per 1,000 live births	17.6
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	17.6
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks old.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	2	—	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)			15
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)			Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years)			Nil

Principal Causes of Death.**Uttoxeter Urban District, 1950.**

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Fatal Accidents	—	1	1
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	1	3
Diabetes	1	3	4
Heart Diseases	13	12	25
Cancer	6	9	15
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	2	6	8
All other causes	7	6	13
Bronchitis	5	2	7
Diarrhoea under two years	—	—	—
Premature Birth	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations at Birth			
Injury	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	—	1
Pneumonia	2	2	4
Other digestive diseases	2	—	2
Nephritis	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	1	1
Other diseases of the Circulatory			
System	3	—	3
Ulcer Stomach or Duodenum	1	—	1
Suicide	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—
Road Traffic	1	—	1
Other Infectious Diseases	2	—	2
	48	43	91

Uttoxeter Urban District Council.

Vital Statistics for the Year 1950 and the seven previous years.

Year	Rates per 1,000 Estimated Population.			Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
	Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate
1950	13.9	0.40	12.41	17.6
1949	16.53	0.536	11.82	24.39
1948	20.33	1.24	12.36	87.84
1947	22.80	0.43	14.20	62.89
1946	21.20	0.72	11.10	55.17
1945	21.15	0.15	14.24	28.57
1944	21.35	0.15	9.40	13.79
1943	19.47	1.02	10.17	37.31

Cancer Deaths.

Noted below are the total annual deaths from Cancer according to sex with respect to your district during 1950 and the seven previous years. The percentage which these Cancer deaths formed of the total deaths each year, is also shown.

<i>Year,</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Deaths</i>
1950	6	9	15	8.7%
1949	2	6	8	9.2%
1948	11	7	18	20%
1947	8	7	15	15%
1946	5	6	11	15%
1945	7	4	11	12%
1944	4	8	12	19%
1943	5	4	9	13%

Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, and Analysis of Mortality.

	Uttoxeter Urban District	England and Wales	126 C.B.'s and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Res. Population 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census	London Admin. County
	Rates per	1,000 Ci	vilian Popu	lation.	
Births—					
Live Births	13.9	15.8	17.6	16.7	17.8
Still Births	0.4	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.36
Deaths—					
All Causes	12.41	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Tuberculosis	0.27	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.39
Influenza	—	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioence- phalitis	—	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Pneumonia	0.54	0.46	0.49	0.45	0.48
	Rates per	1,000 Live Births.			
Deaths—					
All causes under 1 year of age	17.6	29.8	33.8	29.4	26.3
Enteritis and Diarr- hoea under 2 years of age	Nil	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.0

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Laboratory Service.

In so far as your District is concerned, laboratory facilities were available during 1950 through the Public Health Laboratory Service in the County town of Stafford, some 14 miles distant. Specimens and samples submitted to these laboratories for investigation were transmitted mainly by 'bus both by the Medical Practitioners in your District and by this department.

Ambulance Facilities

(An Area Health Function).

During 1950, a 24 hours service has been maintained by the Staffordshire County Ambulance Service.

There are five ambulance cars stationed at Uttoxeter—two can be adapted for sitting cases. Two cars are kept in the Smithfield Garage and three are kept at Messrs. Atkey's Garage. This arrange-

ment is necessary as the Smithfield Garage will only accommodate two cars. On Market Days and other Cattle Sale Days, some difficulty is experienced in getting the cars in and out of the Smithfield Garage. I feel the cars should be accommodated in one garage and at a more accessible site.

In October, 1951, the new ambulance station at Heath House was opened—3 vehicles are kept there, 2 are garaged each night at Messrs. Atkey's Garage.

The Uttoxeter area ambulance staff consists of a personnel of 12 men, and the day is divided into three periods of 8 hours.

One ambulance car (Morris 1932) is due for replacement—it is an unsuitable type of vehicle as the stretcher has to be lifted at an acute angle.

Home Nursing

(An Area Health Function).

In your area, there are two general nurses, one full time midwife and one full time Health Visitor.

The service is efficient and is available to the residents in the Urban area, by whom it is generally appreciated. The Health Visitor was in attendance during the year at all sessions held at the various clinics in the town and also present at the school medical inspections, which were continued at the schools in the Urban area during 1950.

HOSPITALS, TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

Hospitals.

There are not any hospitals in the Uttoxeter Urban District and as in previous years, the arrangements in this connection were as follows :—

Infectious Diseases.—During 1950 the majority of the cases of infectious diseases were treated at Bucknall Isolation Hospital, which is under the Stoke Regional Hospital Board. When accommodation was not available the cases were admitted to Tamworth Isolation Hospital.

General Medical and Surgical Cases.—Patients suffering from medical and surgical conditions on account of which they required to be admitted to hospital went mainly to the infirmaries at Derby, Stoke-on-Trent, Stafford and Burton-on-Trent. Whereas, under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary at Derby was included in the Sheffield Hospital Region, the other three infirmaries referred to above, were situated in the Birmingham Hospital Region. Nevertheless it is possible for patients from Uttoxeter to be admitted to any of these hospitals irrespective of the administrative boundary.

Tuberculosis Beds.—Provision for the institutional treatment of patients suffering from this disease is the responsibility of the

appropriate Regional Hospital Board. The shortage of nursing staff, and especially of staff trained and willing to nurse this type of case, has been reflected in the waiting lists for sanatoria and in the difficulty which medical practitioners have experienced in having such cases removed from their homes. Your district has, of course, not suffered any more in this connection than other parts of the country. It is to be hoped, however, that the improvement in the recruitment of nurses which is now taking place, will very shortly result in some alleviations of this very serious state of affairs.

Maternity and Gynaecological Cases.—These cases are mainly admitted to the Derbyshire Hospital for Women, the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary, Stoke-on-Trent and the Ashbourne Maternity Home.

CLINICS.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.—The Tuberculosis Dispensary is available to residents in your district at which sessions are held each Thursday morning. This clinic was originally provided by the Staffordshire, Wolverhampton and Dudley Joint Board for Tuberculosis, but since 1949, the Dispensary has been administered by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board.

The Social Worker of the local Health Authority keeps in close touch with the work at the Dispensary and the Health Visitor is present during each session.

Minor Ailments Clinic.—The Local Education Authority, the Staffordshire County Council, during 1950, continued to provide a Minor Ailments Clinic in the Congregational Church Sunday School, Carter Street, Uttoxeter, but only on Friday mornings. I feel a daily clinic is called for.

From the 1st October, 1951, this clinic was held at the New Uttoxeter Centre.

Infant Welfare Centre.—The Staffordshire County Council, during 1950, as the local Health Authority, provided an Infant Welfare Centre in Uttoxeter, at which sessions were held each Friday afternoon—this clinic also was moved to the new Uttoxeter Centre on the 1st October, 1951.

Ante-Natal Clinic.—An Ante-Natal Clinic is provided in your district in a similar manner to the Infant Welfare Centre, by the Staffordshire County Council. Sessions are held fortnightly on Friday afternoons. A midwife attends each session. Transferred to New Centre on the 1st October, 1951.

Dental Clinic.—Every Saturday morning, a Dental Session is held for the treatment of school children, expectant mothers and nursing mothers. This clinic serves the Urban and Rural Districts of Uttoxeter, and is situated in the centre of the town. Urgent

cases can be sent besides the cases arranged to attend for treatment. From the last week of September, 1951, this clinic was held in the New Uttoxeter Centre.

Home and Domestic Help Service (Area Health Function).—The year under review was the third complete year during which a Home and Domestic Help Service was in operation in Uttoxeter. The service is conducted by the local Health Authority as part of its Domestic Help Service provided under permissive powers deriving from Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

This is one of the services provided under the National Health Service Act for which the local health authority, with the approval of the Minister, may recover, from persons availing themselves of it, such charges (if any) as the authority considers reasonable, having regard to the means of those persons. This entails, in those cases in which the applicant states that he is unable to pay the full amount, an assessment of income, and the application of a scale which results in the charge (if any) which is made for the services of a Help, related to what the individual is able to pay. The outcome of this was that, while those who could afford to pay for this service were asked to do so, the services of a Help did not require to be forgone by any genuine case which required a Help, simply because of financial considerations. In some cases no charge is made for this service. There are two full-time Helpers and one part-time Helper.

The service has been a success and is appreciated by those who make use of it—the demand is growing.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Public Cleansing.

During 1950, as in previous years, the collection and disposal of refuse continued to be successfully dealt with in your District. The controlled tip on the Timber Lane site was in use throughout the year, and as a result of careful attention to the method of tipping, along with the use of a sufficiency of covering material, the state of the tip was generally satisfactory and no serious nuisance arose. A second completed portion of this tip has been sown with grass seed and is available as a children's playing field.

The Cockstubbles Tip.—Half of it has been sown with grass seed and is in use as a football pitch and the remainder is being completed with a 12-in. layer of soil then grassed down and can be used as a children's playing field when the grass has grown sufficiently. The cost of removal of domestic and trade waste is £2,330. The number of house and business premises dealt with are 2,200 and 262.

Sanitary Inspections.

Numerous inspections have been made during the year and

54 informal notices were served—all “ defects ” were remedied or abated. During the year a number of houses without bathrooms and indoor W.C.’s have now had such facilities installed and also hot water provided where no such facilities existed—by gas or electric heating units.

Rodent Control.

The procedure laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, is being carried out. The part-time rodent officer has, during 1950, attended a course of lectures.

Water Supply.

All water supplied to the public is chlorinated. The quality of the water has been satisfactory but there has again been a shortage of supply in the higher parts of the supply area. The water supplied is not liable to Plumbo-Solvent action. The number of dwelling houses supplied direct is 2,161 and the number of persons supplied direct is 7,586. No houses supplied by means of a standpipe. There are a certain number of houses supplied by means of an outside tap, which are gradually being reduced by informal arrangements with the owners to provide an indoor supply. 44 houses in your area have their own private supply.

School Water Supply.—The water pressure at the Infant and Junior Schools is frequently low ; no complaints have been received from the Secondary Schools regarding water pressure.

Supplementary Water Scheme.

During the year 1950 a report was made by A. K. Pollock Engineering Inspector, Ministry of Health, dated 6th March, 1950, which took the form of a detailed Survey of the West Midland Area, which is a very lengthy document, together with various maps.

The concluding remarks of the Inspector stated that the survey included an area covering 3,000 square miles and with a population of about 4 millions.

A mass of information and data has been collected, sorted and analysed in the preparation of his report.

Certain recommendations have been put forward as a basis for discussion among the undertakings and local authorities in the area. The Inspector states that such recommendations are a sincere attempt to improve the waterworks structure in the West Midlands Area and to indicate the broad general lines upon which development should take place.

A revision of the Water Areas is suggested, and Uttoxeter Urban District is included in the North East Staffordshire Water Area which is comprised of the following :—

Leek R.D.C., Leek U.D.C., Cheadle R.D.C., Uttoxeter R.D.C., and Uttoxeter U.D.C.

These suggestions made by the Inspector need the very careful consideration of the Council, and no doubt a conference will be arranged between the various undertakings concerned.

The County Council are also considering these proposals from the County angle.

All water supplied to the public continues to be chlorinated. The quality of the water has been satisfactory, but there has been a shortage of supply in the higher parts of the supply area.

Somersal Water Supply Scheme.

The village of Doveridge was included in the area of supply of this scheme until 30th June, 1950, on which date this village commenced to be supplied by the Ashbourne Rural District from their new source of supply from a Borehole sunk at Cubly.

Swimming Bath.—The Council decided to close the open air swimming bath due to the cost of repair to the bath and the cost of a filter and chlorinating plant. It was decided at a more opportune time to provide an up-to-date swimming bath ; there is no doubt that a strong demand for such a bath exists and I feel this provision should be made at an early date.

Water Analysis.

Analyses, both chemical and bacteriological, have been carried out at regular intervals on samples of water from your district mains supply. During 1950 the reports of such analyses were consistently satisfactory for Crumpwood and Somersal supply, and specimen reports are appended below. The following are reports on samples taken on the 1st September, 1950—**Crumpwood water after chlorination**—from a tap at Alton Towers Lodge :—

<i>Chemical Analysis :</i>	Parts per 100,000
Total Solid Matter dried at 212°F.	19.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	Nil
Albuminoid	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.05
Chlorine	1.6
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.008
Appearance	Clear
Injurious Metallic contamination	Nil
pH Value	7.5°
Hardness before boiling	11.2°
„ after „ 	3.5°
Temporary Hardness	7.7

This water is chemically of satisfactory quality and if passed bacteriologically may be considered suitable for drinking.

Bacteriological Report.

Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37°C
—Nil per 100 ml.

Somersal Water Supply.

Sample taken on the 1st September, 1950, from a tap outside Deville's house after chlorination.

<i>Chemical Analysis :—</i>	Parts per 100,000
Total Solid Matter dried at 212°F.	25.5
Free and Saline Ammonia	Nil
Albuminoid	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	1.3
Chlorine	2.6
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.004
Appearance	Minute trace of suspended matter
Injurious Metallic contamination	None
pH Value	6.1
Hardness before boiling	10.4°
„ after „	9.4°
Temporary Hardness	1.0°
This water is chemically pure.	

Bacteriological Report, 1st September, 1950.

Probable number of coliform bacilli MacConkey 2 days 37°C.
—Nil per 100 ml.

Bramshall Water Supply.

The report of a chemical examination of a water sample taken on the 2nd October, 1950, from the main ganging chamber before chlorination is as follows :—

<i>Chemical Analysis :—</i>	Parts per 100,000
Total Solid Matter dried at 212°F.	16.5
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.0008
Albuminoid	0.0084
Nitric Nitrogen	0.90
Chlorine	1.8
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.102
Appearance	Slight yellow tinge
Injurious Metallic contamination	None
pH Value	4.7
Hardness before boiling	6.4°
„ after „	5.0°
Temporary Hardness	1.4°

This water is chemically of satisfactory quality, but it is of an unusually acid nature.

Bacteriological Report on Sample taken on the 7th August, 1950 (after Chlorination).

Probable number of coliform bacilli MacConkey 2 days 37°C.
—Nil per 100 ml.

A sample of water was taken from a tap at the Recreation Ground on the 2nd October, 1950—after chlorination—and the water was a mixture of Crumpwood and Bramshall main supply. Here the report was—1 probable coliform per 100 ml.

On the 1st November, 1950, a sample from the recreation ground tap was taken, still a mixture of Crumpwood and Bramshall main supply—in this case the report was : No probable coliform in 100 ml. Water chlorinated in both cases.

During 1950, it will be noticed that the bacteriological reports are of a satisfactory nature. The difficulties experienced in 1949 due to drainage overflow from a farm—Bramshall Parks Farm—and two adjoining agricultural cottages, seem to have been resolved by the scheme prepared by Mr. Proud, your Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, and duly executed.

During 1951 it is hoped to renew a wire fence, thus preventing the access to the springs by straying cattle and so eliminating any possible cattle pollution to the water supply.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The drainage and sewerage have been reasonably satisfactory during the year, although the need for additional storm water tanks as reported in the reports for 1948 and 1949 still exists. Plans are now prepared for the construction of a new trunk main from a point in Park Avenue to the Sewage Works, in order to deal effectively with the sewage from the new housing scheme, and it is hoped that this will be completed in 1951.

Trade Waste from Uttoxeter Gas Works.—The trade waste comprising Ammoniacal liquor and cooling water from the water gas plant was taken into the public sewer for treatment at the sewage works from the 22nd June, 1950—until then it was discharged into a ditch.

Trade Waste from Wilts' United Dairies is discharged into a brook after being treated by filtration, as the Council sewers and sewage purification works cannot deal with such a large amount of milk waste. During 1950, the discharge into the brook caused some pollution of the Hockley Brook and Picknalls Brook, but this happened in a dry period or when the filter at the dairy became blocked, but this defect was always remedied as soon as possible.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

There are 45 factories in the Urban area ; 34 are mechanical and 11 non-mechanical. As in previous years the occupiers of the various factories in your district, were again during 1950, most co-operative and no difficulty was experienced in having those Sections of the Factory Act, which it is the responsibility of this Council to enforce, carried out.

96 inspections were made during the year, with respect to these factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 of the Act are enforced by this Authority and written notices were served when necessary. In 5 instances defects with respect to Section 1 of the Act, want of cleanliness were found, and subsequently remedied. Ineffective drainage of floors, Section 6, was found in three cases, all have since been remedied. Five cases were also found and remedied under Section 7 of the Act, regarding defective sanitary conveniences. In one factory one case of overcrowding was located and remedied. Written notices sent in 16 cases. There were no prosecutions during the year.

HOUSING.

During the year under review 20 houses were completed by this Authority, and 6 houses were erected in the district by private enterprise. These properties are all now occupied.

At the end of 1950, 24 houses were in the course of erection by this Council and four by private enterprise.

The Council still owns land which awaits development, and in the section on drainage and sewerage, it has already been observed that the Council is aware of the urgent need for the provision of services to allow of the further development of these housing estates, and is taking practicable steps to undertake this very large and heavy task. A comprehensive layout has been prepared for the Weaver Lodge and Bentley Housing Estates comprising some 104.9 acres. There is a scheme in preparation to erect 26 more houses on the Bentley Housing Estate.

The Council, at the end of the year, had a waiting list of 470 applicants for houses.

INSPECTION OF FOOD.

Meat.

The fresh and frozen meat allocated for consumption in the Urban area was regularly inspected during 1950, at the one central slaughterhouse, which is situated in your district in premises requisitioned by the Ministry of Food for this purpose, in Pinfold Street. The condition of the slaughterhouse is, in my opinion, far from satisfactory.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle including Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,203	863	2,100	174
Number inspected	1,203	863	2,100	174
All diseases except Tuberculosis				
Whole carcasses condemned	31	16	8	10
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	267	8	94	16
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis	24.7	2.77	4.85	14.94
Tuberculosis Only				
Whole carcasses condemned	56	—	1	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	245	1	—	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	25.02	0.11	0.047	2.29

Condemned Carcasses for England.

I append the details for England as a comparison, but it is to be noted that the cause is not stated beyond condemnation owing to disease.

	<i>Nature of Carcasses wholly condemned.</i>	<i>Percentage of number of animals slaughtered.</i>
Cattle	48,340	2.09
Calves	22,481	1.67
Sheep and Lambs	25,200	0.36
Pigs	16,464	0.52

Records are not maintained of the numbers of carcasses of which parts only are condemned, but the percentage of the weight of meat condemned, including the weight of parts of carcasses condemned, to the total weight of meat produced on slaughter during the period are as follows :—

Cattle	1.95%
Calves	1.35%
Sheep and Lambs	0.33%
Pigs.....	0.53%

Other Foodstuffs.

Inspection and supervision was also carried out throughout the year with respect to foodstuffs, in tins, packages and cartons, where stored or displayed for sale. Condemnation Certificates were issued for such foodstuffs as were considered unfit for human consumption.

Ice Cream.

Periodic inspections of the premises of various ice cream vendors was carried out during the year, and conditions were found to be generally satisfactory.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

No action taken during 1950.

INSPECTION OF LICENSED PREMISES.

Insufficient sanitary accommodation was found to exist in some cases and schemes of improvement are in progress.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are none in this area.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During 1950, the number of notifications received with respect to the various infectious diseases other than Tuberculosis, was as follows :—

<i>Infectious Disease.</i>	<i>Number of Cases.</i>
Whooping Cough	49
Measles	194
Scarlet Fever	7
Erysipelas	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	Nil
Food Poisoning	Nil
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	1
„ (Non-Paralytic)	1

	254

Of these, 7 cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted to hospital. In 1950 there were no deaths from infectious diseases, and no notifications were received for Diphtheria.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP.

AGE PERIOD IN YEARS.

	Under 1 year	1—2 years	2—3 years	3—4 years	4—5 years	5—10 years	10—15 years	15—20 years	20—35 years	35—45 years	45 years and over	Totals	Total
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
Whooping Cough	- 3	1 8	0 3	2 8	6 2	6 9	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	16 33	49
Measles	- 3	17 12	17 19	13 9	22 22	30 26	- 1	- 1	- 2	- -	- -	99 95	194
Scarlet Fever	- -	- -	1 -	- 1	- 1	2 1	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 3	7
Erysipelas	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- 1	1 1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	1
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1

In 1950 no cases of Diphtheria, Puerperal Pyrexia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Cerebro Spinal Fever, were notified. The last case of Diphtheria was in 1947, and the last case of Acute Poliomyelitis occurred in 1946. The number of cases notified of Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough and Measles have increased. In the case of Scarlet Fever, the greater number occurred in the age group 5—10 years and also in the case of Measles. In the case of Whooping Cough the greater number occurred in two age groups, 3—4 years and 5—10 years. The number of cases of Scarlet Fever for 1950 is the second lowest on record since 1943.

With regard to the occurrence of Whooping Cough under 2 years, the incidence was 24.8 and in the case of Measles it was 16.5.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE—INCIDENCE IN 1950 COMPARED WITH SEVEN PREVIOUS YEARS.

Disease.	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943
Diphtheria	—	—	—	1 (Non-civilian)	1	3	13	2 (1 Non-civilian)
Scarlet Fever	7	6	8	12	24	12	9	12 (1 Non-civilian)
Whooping Cough	49	32	40	—	19	5	11	56
Measles	194	17	22	89	2	63	149	13
Erysipelas	2	1	4	3	—	2	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1 (Non-civilian)
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
(Non-Paralytic)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The incidence in 5—10 years in Whooping Cough is 30.6% and in the case of Measles in the 5—10 years group the incidence is 29.3% and in the case of the 2—3 years group for Measles the incidence is 18.04%.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1950—MONTHS OF OCCURRENCE.

Month	DISEASE.						
	Whooping Cough	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Polio-myelitis (Paralytic)	Polio-myelitis (Non-Paralytic)
January	Nil	Nil	1	—	—	—	—
February	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
March	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
April	—	29	3	—	—	—	—
May	1	69	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	85	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	5	1	—	—	—	—
August	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
September	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
November	22	3	1	—	—	—	—
December	18	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	49	194	7	2	—	1	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASE—NOTIFICATIONS, YEAR 1950.

Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1950.

Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

	Uttoxeter Urban District	England and Wales	126 C.B.'s and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Res. Pop. 25,000 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Admin. County
	Rates per	1,000 Civilian	Population		
Typhoid Fever	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	—	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Scarlet Fever	0.95	1.50	1.56	1.61	1.23
Whooping Cough	6.04	3.60	3.97	3.15	3.21
Diphtheria	—	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03
Erysipelas	0.27	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.17
Smallpox.....	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	2.64	8.39	8.76	8.36	6.57
Pneumonia	—	0.70	0.77	0.61	0.50
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.08
do. (Non-Par- alytic)	0.13	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05
Food Poisoning	—	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.25
Notifications (Corrected)		Rates per	1,000 Total	(Live and Still)	Births
Puerperal Pyrexia and Fever	—	5.81	7.43	4.33	6.03

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the responsibility has passed to the Local Health Authority, upon which is laid the obligation to arrange for the immunisation of all persons in the area of the authority (Section 26). As in previous years it was possible during 1950 for parents to have their children immunised by their own family doctor free of charge. Immunisation was also available at the Infant Welfare Centre in Uttoxeter, and special immunising sessions were also held at the various schools in Uttoxeter.

The number of children in the Uttoxeter Urban District Council area who completed a full course of primary immunisation against Diphtheria during 1950 was as follows :—

Children of less than 5 years of age	50
Children aged 5—14 years of age	10

60

Number of children aged 5—14 years who received a single reinforcing injection.....	12
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DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION SINCE 1944.

Year	Number Protected		Total	Number receiving reinforcing doses
	Children under 5 years	Children 5—14 years		
1950	50	10	60	12
1949	101	7	108	76
1948	100	62	162	74
1947	130	23	153	129
1946	105	2	107	NIL
1945	74	14	88	NIL
1944	51	2	53	NIL

The above figures refer only to children whose record of immunisation has been received in the public health department. The estimated percentage of the mid-1950 child population in your district immunised against Diphtheria up to the 31st December, 1950, was as follows :—

Under 5 years of age	50.4
5—14 years of age	88.02
All children	69.21

During 1950, no notifications were received with respect to this disease.

Diphtheria Inoculations.

The estimated percentage of child population in your district immunised against Diphtheria in 1950, is low in all the groups mentioned. I feel an Inoculation Drive is required and this will be arranged for during 1951 at the appropriate time.

I feel the Poliomyelitis scare in 1950 is the cause of the fall in numbers protected as the parents feared this disease and the possibility of it occurring to their child if the child was immunised—all due to publicity in the daily press.

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE UTTORPETER URBAN DISTRICT IN THE LAST TWELVE YEARS.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Cases.</i>		
1950	Nil
1949	Nil
1948	Nil
1947	1 (Non-Civilian)
1946	1
1945	3
1944	13
1943	2 (Non-Civilian)
1942	3 " "
1941	3
1940	3
1939	6

Average annual incidence (including non-civilian cases)—2.9.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases.

Notifications were received during the year with respect to 5 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and one case of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Deaths.

There was one death from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 1 death from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The age and sex distribution of these new cases and deaths were as shown below :—

New Cases.

Age Periods	Pulmonary		Total	Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
Under 1 Year	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Year	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Years	1	—	1	—	—	—
15 Years	—	—	—	—	1	1
25 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 Years	2	—	2	—	—	—
55 Years	—	1	1	—	—	—
65 Years	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	3	2	5	—	1	1

Total New Cases Six.

Deaths.

Age Periods	Pulmonary		Total	Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 Year	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Years	—	—	—	—	1	1
15 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 Years	1	—	1	—	—	—
55 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 Years	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	—	1	—	1	1

Total Deaths Two.

Death Rate from Tuberculosis.

Per 1,000 Population.

Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.....	0.13
Death Rate from other forms of Tuberculosis	.....	0.13
Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis	.....	0.27

Tuberculosis in the Uttoxeter Urban District showing for each of the last seven years the new cases and the deaths, classified as Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary. The Death Rate per 1,000,000 population from all forms is also given.

Year	Population	New Cases		Deaths		Death Rates per 1,000,000 population
		Pul.	Non-Pul	Pul.	Non-Pul.	
1950	7,330	5	1	1	1	270
1949	7,440	6	1	2	—	220
1948	7,280	6	4	2	1	412
1947	6,964	3	4	6	1	1,005
1946	6,838	7	1	4	—	580
1945	6,618	2	—	1	—	151
1944	6,791	3	—	6	—	884
1943	6,883	6	—	2	1	436

The age of the fatal case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 50. The Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Tub. Meningitis) was in a girl of 2 years.

